WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1825. [NO. 255.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

David B. Crane & Co.

ARE now receiving their Spring importation of Hardware and Cuttlery direct from England, comprising a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they offer at wholesale, to responsible dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1825. 4t56

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold* and *silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [46] Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on *Charles F. V. Reeve*, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGWOOD,
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

☞ The *China, Glass* and *Earthen-Ware business*, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 281 *King-Street*, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe,

650 packages Liverpool and French *Wares*.

IN STORE.

50 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed *Looking Glasses*.

Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of *Crockery, China, Glass-Ware, &c.* suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

☞ Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10. 3mt55

Heirs of William Foy,

TAKE notice, that by the death of Mrs. Mary Thomason, a tract of land in Rowan county, N. C. on the South Yadkin river, in which the said Mary Thomason, dec'd. was seized of a life estate, reverts to the heirs at law of the said William Foy, dec'd.: you, or your legal representatives, are therefore requested to come forward and establish your claims to said tract of land. JOHN HOWARD, sen.
Adm'r. Wm. Foy, dec'd.

March 28, 1825. 5t56.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

Estate of Wm. C. Love, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of William C. Love, dec'd. at February session of Rowan county court, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment forthwith; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar.

EDW'D. YARBROUGH, *Adm'r.*

March 8, 1825. 4t55

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1y

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 32, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of	500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1 do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1 do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1 do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1 do.	$130 (do.)	is	130
2 do.	$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2 do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2 do.	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3 do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2 do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3 do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1 do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10 do.	$6 (6 Ploughs. 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10 do.	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1 do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1 do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20 do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300 do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431 do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster, who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.
Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.
Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.
Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.
Carboys.
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.
Confectioners Show Bottles & Preserving Jars.
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.
Quart and half gallon bottles.
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopina, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks.
Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 54tf

☞ Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March term, A. D. 1825. Daniel Scott *vs.* Stephen M'Kinney: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Stephen M'Kinney is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead and replevy, or the cause will be heard ex parte and judgment final granted against him.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. $2. *April* 2, 1825.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell *vs.* Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman *vs.* Joseph Prichard: Judical attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. s. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

By Authority.

An Act authorizing the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and to pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required by the said company, out of the dividends which may grow due to the United States upon their bank stock in the Bank of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of the said Company, according to such number of shares, and shall receive upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States for the shares aforesaid.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to amend an act, entitled "An act to alter the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the passing of this act, the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, at Columbia, South Carolina, shall commence on the fourth Tuesday in November, annually, instead of the third Tuesday, as is now provided for by an act approved the twenty-fifth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, actions, torts, processes, and other proceeding, which are now pending in said Circuit Court, or which now are, or may hereafter be commenced for, or returnable to, the said Circuit Court at Columbia, at the time heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and determined in the said Circuit Court, at the time hereby fixed and established.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the state of Illinois.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, to Chicago, in the state of Illinois: And said Commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approves of said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their Assistants one dollar and fifty cents each, for each and every day which they shall be necessarily employed in exploring, surveying, and marking said road, and making out the plat and field notes above required: And for the purpose of compensating the said Commissioners and their Assistants, there shall be, and is hereby appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to authorize the laying out and opening of a Public Road from the St. Mary's River, to the Bay of Tampa, in the territory of Florida.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be opened, in the territory of Florida, a Public Road, commencing at the Bay of Tampa, and pursuing the most direct practical route to Wanton's, in said territory, and thence, pursuing the most direct and practical route to Colerain, on the St. Mary's River.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the troops of the United States, stationed in Florida, in such manner as he may think proper, in the completion, or assisting in the completion, of said road.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for defraying the expense of opening said road, the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March, 3, 1825.

Occasional Articles.

An Ohio paper observes—"Money is said to be so plenty in Boston, as to have become a mere *drug*." An editor in New-Jersey, says he would not object to a *dose* of it. Another editor, says he would be willing to *repeat the dose every hour*. We would be willing, says the Masonic Mirror, to take *double doses*. And we should have no objections, says the Cheraw Intelligencer, to *repeat double doses every fifteen minutes until it operated freely*.

"MUCH" CORN!

I certify, that I raised on a field, containing about fifteen perches less than three acres, three hundred eleven bushels and a half good sound corn, the present season, on my farm in Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES J. REED.

Erie, 8th Dec. 1824.

This may certify, that I raised on one acre of land, 112 1-4 bushels good sound corn, on my farm in harbour Creek township, Erie county, the present year.

JOHN SHADDUCK.

Erie, 7th Dec. 1824.

"A Crumb of Comfort" to Old Bachelors.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Died, in Richmond, Va. on Saturday, the 26th ult. in the 68th year of his age, *William Galt*, Esq. a native of Scotland, and for many years extensively and favorably known in Virginia. Mr. Galt was a very rich man, and what was still better, a very benevolent and good one. The two extremes of life were as strongly contrasted by the two extremes of poverty and wealth, as they were by vigor and decay. He emigrated to Virginia in 1775—he commenced trading with a pedlar's pack—he died in the enjoyment of a revenue of $40,000 per annum. In 1775, he had not his "six feet length" of soil—in 1825, he could ride fifteen miles rectilinear on his own grounds, the broadest and richest bottoms of James river. When he began, he was a stranger on a foreign shore—when he ended, hundreds of human beings called him [illegible] devoted circle of friends and acquaintance. When his career commenced, few perhaps knew him, or cared to know him—before it closed, numerous children called him god-father, and hundreds attended his remains to their last abode.

He got rich as a little stream swells into a mighty river. His industry and attention exacted tribute from all that came within their spheres of action—while his frugality, like the Mediterranean, retained all that ever passed in. Yet he was parsimonious only to himself; his benevolence, like the evaporations of the same sea, falling on and fertilizing many who were worthy and needy around him. He lived an example to the poor how to become rich, and to the rich how to employ riches. He died as he had lived, having taken the best care to secure to himself good treatment in the next world, by embracing religion an practising its precepts. He is said to have estimated his estate a short time before his death, at $750,000. As he always erred, when he erred at all, on the safe side, we may probably add to this $250,000 more. This large property was made by his successful and splendid speculation, but by first "taking care of pence," and then of pounds. Latterly it accumulated with the rapidity of a heavy substance approaching the centre of gravity, and 50 years more in the same hands would have bought out the State of Virginia, bag and baggage, lands, tenements and hereditaments. The force of early habits was never more powerfully exemplified than in the case of the deceased—he stuck to his early habits of care, simplicity and frugality to the last, and no doubt with the warmth of a first attachment. There was no difference (we are credibly informed) between William Galt the poor, and William Galt the rich—an admirable character this. *He lived and died a bachelor!!*

A young woman was recently fined $25, for appearing in the streets of New Orleans, in "Men's" Clothing.

VERY MELANCHOLY.

It is seldom we have to record a more melancholy instance of the incertitude of human life and enjoyment, than falls to our lot in narrating the circumstances of a recent most afflicting dispensation of Providence, in an adjoining county. On the 2d inst. Dr. John A. Woolley and Mr. Angus M'Aulay, jr. attempted to cross Little river, a short distance above Butler's mill dam, in Montgomery county, in a flat worked by four men. The excessive rains of that and the preceding days, had so swelled the river as to render their efforts to reach the shore in the flat unavailing; and, as it approached the dam, all hope of crossing being extinct, the men who worked the flat plunged into the river and swam to shore. But the Doctor was lame, and incapable of saving himself in a similar manner. He entreated Mr. M'Aulay not to desert him, and they remained in the flat till it arrived near to the dam, when M'Aulay sprang out with the hope of gaining the shore. Vain hope! The violence of the current dashed him over the dam, and from the waters beneath his lifeless body was taken on the following morning. Dr. Woolley, in the mean time, made a desperate attempt, after divesting himself of his clothes, to save himself by swimming; but, his lameness rendering the attempt abortive, he regained the flat, fell upon his knees, and in that attitude calmly and deliberately awaited impending and inevitable destruction. The awful suspence was of short duration; but a moment, and the flat was precipitated over the dam, where the fate of this unfortunate gentleman was sealed forever. His body was not found until Saturday last, the eighth day after he was drowned.

We understand that Dr. Woolley has left a wife and three young children; and that, as a physician and a man, his loss will be severely felt by his neighbors. He was on his way to minister to the wants of the diseased, little thinking that his own case was more urgent, and to be sooner, and more fatally decided, than that [illegible]

DESERVED RESPECT.

Clinton Vases.—The merchants of Pearl street New York, have presented to De Witt Clinton two beautiful silver vases, with appropriate inscriptions, in testimony of their gratitude for his public services. The New York Statesman contains a particular description of them: they cost $3,100. Their form is copied from the celebrated antique vase found among the ruins of the Villa of Adrian, and now in the possession of the Earl of Warwick. They are ornamented with a variety of figures, in *bas relief*, which represent scenes upon the Grand Canal, or allegorical illustrations of the progress of the arts and sciences.

The extraordinary operation of tapping the head for water on the brain has been performed in Ireland, on a child nine months old. More than ten ounces of water were drawn off, which gave the child great relief, but it was uncertain whether the child would recover.

A venerable old gentleman, on whose locks more than eighty winters had shed their snows, being asked what were his religious sentiments now he was approaching the world of spirits, replied—"I was first a Baptist; then a kind of New Light; afterwards a Congregationalist; but now my only creed is "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

Emma Bradford English, of Boston, in a counter advertisement in the Louisiana Advertiser, throws on Peter Nelson the blame of the matrimonial hoax played on him. She says he threatened her with blows, which she considers an odd way of attempting to gain her love.

Æsop's Fables have recently been turned into verse by Dibden, and set to music by Whitaker! *The Multiplication Table* will follow next.

I have known men of great valor cowards to their wives.

The Western Carolinian.

APRIL 26.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

The following among other enactments, have been adopted by the Rector and Visiters of the new University of Virginia, which is located at Charlottsville in that state.

Instruction in *military* tactics, and the *mechanic* arts, in a collegiate course, is, we believe, entirely a new idea: but it is one which we should suppose would be productive of much good to the rising generation.

'The two open apartments adjacent to the same story of the Rotunda, shall be appropriated to the gymnastic exercises and games of the students; among which shall be reckoned military exercises.

A Military Instructer shall be provided at the expense of the University, to be appointed by the Faculty, who shall attend on every Saturday from half after one o'clock to half after three P. M. and shall instruct the students in the manual exercise, in field evolutions, manœuvres, and encampments. The students shall attend these exercises, and shall be obedient to the military orders of their instructer. The roll shall be regularly called over by him at the hour of meeting, absences and insubordinations shall be noted, and the list of delinquents shall be delivered to the presiding members of the Faculty for the time being, to be animadverted on by the Faculty, and such minor punishments imposed as each case shall, in their discretion, require. The school of Modern Languages shall be pretermitted on the days of actual military exercise.

Substitutes in the form of arms shall be provided by the Proctor at the expense of the University; they shall be distinguished by numbers, delivered out, received under the care and responsibility of the instructer, in a proper depository to be furnished him; and all injuries to them by a student, shall be repaired at the expense of such student.

Work shops shall be provided, whenever convenient, at the expense of the University, where students, who choose, may exercise themselves in the use of tools, and such mechanical practices as it is convenient and useful for every person to understand, and occasionally to practice; these shops may be let rent-free, to such skilful and orderly mechanics as shall be approved by the Faculty, on the condition that they will permit the use of their tools, instruments, and implements, within the shop, to such students as shall desire, and use the permission discreetly, and under a liability for any injury they may do them; and on the further condition, if necessary, of such mechanics receiving instructions by any of the schools.'

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: In purusuing the course pointed out in a former communication, it may be necessary to state another difficulty to be encountered in selecting men of eminent qualifications for the Legislative department. This difficulty is, the false prejudices of a large portion of our useful unlearned citizens. For this class of our population I have always entertained a particular friendship; but their unfounded prejudices cannot be too much censured and deplored, inasmuch as their votes are often given to men utterly unqualified for the dignified station of Legislators. The opinion, too prevalent, that *an unlearned man*, in the lower walks of life, is the most suitable person to legislate for us, is founded in error, and calculated to mislead many well intentioned persons. Whenever our rights are infringed or our persons or property injured, to whom do we apply for advice or information? Not to the ignorant and unlettered man, but to the learned and wise, who alone are able to give us the information required. How, then, is it possible for any man in his senses to confide in the understanding of an unlearned man, and believe him capable to make laws, when it is known and proved that he knows nothing about law? I do not intend by this remark that every legislator should be a lawyer; but it is absolutely necessary that every legislative man should be intimately acquainted with the history and politics of the country. If he is destitute of these qualifications, he should never attempt to aspire to that exalted station, in which he will degrade himself and the state he represents.

[We must ask pardon of our correspondent, for the liberty we have taken with his favor: The remarks above quoted, are so judicious and pertinent, that we could not resist the temptation to see them in our columns. And as to the rest of his piece, we most cordially coincide with its sentiment; but, for the reasons stated last week, we think its personal application too palpable for publication at this time.]

Civilization.—A law has been passed by the common council of Albany, (N. Y.) to prevent the barbarous custom of ringing bells, and making other *ugly* noises (in the streets) before and during auctions.

UNITED STATES and MEXICO.

The departure of a Minister from the United States for Mexico, is a circumstance which must be regarded as highly auspicious to our commercial interests. During the last four years, it is matter of notoriety in the mercantile community, that the British government has been assiduous and unremitting in its endeavours to introduce its manufactured goods into that new and interesting country. It is equally well known, that their efforts have been so far successful, that, whenever the American manufacturer has gone into the Mexican market, he has been there encountered by difficulties and disadvantages of the most formidable character. He has to contend not only against the established reputation of Great-Britain, as a great manufacturing and commercial country; but against the wealth of her merchants which has enabled them to sell their goods at a loss with a view to drive their American competitors outof the market; as well as to employ ingenious and active agents in order to secure the monopoly which they so well known how to turn to the best advantage. The enterprise of the American merchant is equal to that of the British: the latter may excel him in capital and experience, but every day lessens even this inequality. On the other hand, the situation of the United States gives to her merchants a facility of intercourse with the southern continent of America, which ought to counterbalance any disadvantages of capital or experience. The day cannot be far distant, when the long supremacy of Great Britain in the commercial world will be overthrown. The revolution, as in politics, will commence in this hemisphere; and we hail the departure of Mr. Poinsett as the first step towards an event which will give us, in relation to the southern section of our [illegible] position, which Great-Britain has for so many years occupied in reference to Europe and the world. *National Journal.*

Bolivar.—This great man has scornfully rejected the base proposition of France, that he should usurp the throne of his country. He has laid down the Dictatorship in Peru, and appeared in the dress of a private citizen in the streets of Lima. This distinguished man, who thus prefers the interests and liberties of his country to his own aggrandisement, deserves the name of the Washington of S. America. Such *men* are the *first* of the "imperishable glories" of all Republics. The author of Lacon truly remarks that "it is lamentable to think, what a gulph of impracticability must ever separate men of principle whom offices *want*, from men of no principle who *want* offices. Those who would conscientiously employ power for the desire it; and those who would employ it for the good of themselves, desire it, but do not deserve it."

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in giving an account of the assemblage of persons around the Speaker's chair at the inauguration of Mr. J. Q. Adams, says:

"Within that little space was concentrated a mass of intellectual strength, calculated when called into energetic action, to shake this continent from one end to another, and to cause its motion to be felt througout the civilized world. There, within a few feet of each other, stood Adams, Monroe, Clay, Marshall, Jackson, Cheves, Calhoun, Webster, Story, Emmet, Tazewell, and Wirt. The explosion of a single shell would have created a chasm such as this country would have felt for a century."

Gen. Jackson.—The Washington City Gazette, in noticing Mr. Dwight's objections to Gen. Jackson, in consequence of the measures adopted by him to save his country, says:

"The editor of the Daily Advertiser might as well complain of the firemen for pulling down a house to save a whole street from conflagration, as to exclaim against Gen. Jackson for adopting the means necessary to repulse the British from the Mississippi. Had the enemy got into N. Orleans with his "Beauty and Booty," Mr. Dwight, perhaps, would have thought Gen. Jackson much better qualified for the Presidency."

The reader will be able to form some idea of the wealth of *New-York*, and the rapid growth which it is now taking, by the following paragraph, which appears in one of the papers printed in that city.

To Mechanics.—We are warranted in saying, that next summer, more houses, stores, &c. will be built in this city, than ever was known to be erected in one season. Some large works are already commenced, and even now, masons and stone-cutters are in demand. We have no doubt that *ten thousand* mechanics, in *addition* to those located here, would find *full employment and high wages.*"

The gun at Castle Garden, New-York, which announced the result of the Presidential election, was taken from Spain by France—from France by England—and from England by America.

Nuisance.—The Grand Jurors of Montgomery county, Ky., have *presented* the members of the Legislature, for violating the constitution. They say that they have submitted patiently to divers encroachments on their rights, have surrendered their money and their property, and forgave their debtors, for the public good, as the empiricks told them; but they are yet unwilling to give up their constitution—that, they say, is asking rather too much.—*Utica Sentinel.*

The Supreme Court of the U. S. adjourned on the 21st ult. after a session of six weeks. At the commencement of the term, there were 164 cases on the docket, only 38 of which were decided. The term could not be prolonged, the judges being compelled to attend their circuits.

The cases in which the constitutionality of the state insolvent laws is involved, were not decided. *ib.*

Printers' Convention.—The editor of the Geneva (N. Y.) Palladium proposes a Convention, to be composed of one or more of the printers of each county in the Western District, to be held at Geneva or Canandaigua, for the purpose of taking measures to place themselves on a footing with other professions, and to receive an equivalent for their labors.—*ib.*

The Plough.—An experiment very important to the country, has been made under the direction of Mr. Calhoun, while Secretary of War, relative to the various improved Ploughs now in use. The experiment was conducted by General Macomb, Col. Roberdeau, and Capt. Wade, of the U. S. Topog. Engineers, near Washington. There were six ploughs tried: Wood's, Burden's, Peacock's, Brown's, Nixon's and Davis'.

By an instrument called the Dynometer, it was ascertained what power was necessary to move the several ploughs, and a comparison was made of the width and depth of the furrows made by each, and the neatness with which the furrow-slice was turned over. The result is greatly in favor of the plough of Mr. Gideon Davis, of Georgetown. *ib.*

ALBANY, N. Y.) MARCH 29.

The officers of the British *Land Arctic Expedition*, consisting of Capt. Franklin, commander; Lieut. Kendall, astronomer; Dr. Richardson, surgeon and naturalist; Lieut. Bark, surveyor; and Mr. Drummond, botantist; passed through this city during the last week, on their way to York, Upper Canada. The whole party will assemble at Bear Lake, and in the spring of 1826, will descend M'Kenzie's river, embark on the polar sea in July of the same year, and sail westward-to Icy Cape. Should they not arrive, the Blossom of 28 guns, (which has lately sailed from England to the South seas,) will be found waiting at Behring's Straits, in the event of the expedition reaching that point. It is intended, on reaching M'Kenzie's river, that a party shall proceed Eastward, and explore the line of coast between that and Coppermine river. A detachment of the same expedition has gone on by way of Hudson's Bay. *Argus.*

NATIONAL POLICY.

The true policy of our country is to preserve peace, while it can be preserved without any compromize of character, to perfect her system of defence; and to bind the extremest parts of her Union together by ligaments which time itself will respect, and which will make her no longer a country of separate interests and feelings, but a nation united by one common interest, and one kindred feeling. She may then defy a world of arms. Like a mighty rock in the midst of the vast Atlantic the waves of war may roll with thundering menace about their base, and dash her impotent fury against her sides, but she will still stand unmoved amidst the commotion—an emblem alike of safety and durability. *Nat. Journal.*

Colonel Stevens, of Hoboken, (N. Y.) has issued a proposition for a rail way from the city of New York to Albany, and calls on the citizens of New York to deposite one dollar each in one of the city banks, for which sum the subscriber is to be entitled to a share in the said rail road. In a letter to Governor Clinton, Colonel Stephens calculates the cost of this rail road at 5,000 dollars per mile, or 750,000 dollars for the 150 miles; and computes that a steam carriage may travel along this rail way when completed, at the rate of 20, 25, or even 30 miles an hour.

CAPTAIN SYMMES——AGAIN!

The Baltimore Patriot informs us, that Captain Symmes has been invited, by Count Romanzoff of Russia, to join a North Pole expedition which the Count is projecting; the captain has accepted the invitation under certain conditions, which we have not learned. Columbus' project met with no countenance from his own countrymen, and it was by the assistance of other countries that he was enabled to prosecute it to a glorious result. Who knows but Captain Symmes' project may terminate in a similar manner under foreign patronage? *Nat. Jour.*

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

Candidates for Congress.—We understand that Dr. Robert B. Vance is a candidate for re-election to Congress, in the Morganton district: we also understand that Maj. Samuel P. Carson, James Graham and Felix Walker, Esqs. are likewise candidates for the same post, in that district.

Maj. H. W. Conner is announced in the Catawba Journal as a candidate for re-election to Congress, from the district composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, and Cabarrus.

Col. Joseph Picket, of Wadesboro', is a candidate in the Fayetteville district, in opposition to the old incumbent, Rev. John Culpeper.

W. P. Mangum, (the old member,) is a candidate for re-election, in the Raleigh district.

Geo. Outlaw, sen. and Willis Alston, Esqs. are candidates in the Halifax district.

Lewis Williams, Esq. is a candidate for re-election in the Wilkes district.

Gen. R. M. Saunders is a candidate for re-election in the Caswell district.

A. M. Gatlin the late incumbent of the Edenton district, will, we learn, be opposed by his former rival, Lemuel Sawyer, Esquire!

The Hon. Charles Hooks, is (we believe) a candidate for re-election from the Wilmington district.

John Long, jr. Esq. of this (Salisbury) district, is a candidate for re-election.

Messrs. Edwards and Hall are both, we believe, candidates for re-election in their respective districts.

There will be other candidates in many of the districts; but, as yet, we have no authority for naming them.

Emigration from NORTH-CAROLINA.

No state in the Union has sent forth a larger number of emigrants, in proportion to its population, than North-Carolina. [illegible] state of Tennessee was almost wholly settled from North-Carolina. Some years since, swarms of our people removed to Georgia: Alabama contains more natives of North-Carolina than of any other state in the Union, not even excepting Georgia: the Governor of Alabama, one of her Senators, and one of her Representatives to Congress, are from North-Carolina.

Not long since, we saw a list of the members of the Ohio legislature, with the places of their nativity annexed; and the number of natives of North-Carolina surprised us. Visit Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, or Indiana, and in every settlement you will find natives of North Carolina.

We have been led to these remarks, by seeing in the Indiana "Public Ledger," a correct list of the birth-place of each member of the legislature of that state, at its last winter's session—which is as follows:

North Carolina,	10	Ohio,	2
Kentucky,	8	Indiana,	1
Viginia,	7	South-Carolina,	1
Pennsylvania,	7	Maryland,	1
Connecticut,	3	Tennessee,	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Massachusetts,	2		

Nearly one-fourth of the whole number being natives of North-Carolina.

It has been observed to us as a remarkable circumstance, that more than *one-fourth* of the whole number of the United States' Senators, are natives of the two Carolinas.

These are curious, and not unprofitable facts. They indicate two things: 1st, the enterprising spirit of our citizens; 2d, that there is something wrong in the policy of North-Carolina—otherwise so many of her natives would not desert the soil of their birth, their early attachments, their kindred and their friends, and seek new homes in the wilds of the West. But it is not in *numbers* alone that the state is a loser: enterprize, talents, and wealth, are all travelling West! Will our Legislature do nothing to check this state of things? We are well aware that it cannot be entirely stopped; but much can be done towards it, by bringing into action, the moral and physical resources of the state: Provide means for educating the rising generation; go on with the work of Internal Improvement; *reform the constitution of the State!* and let all freemen into an equal share of political privileges and civil rights: Do this, and you will put a check to that emigration which is carrying off the enterprize and wealth of the State.

Since writing the above, we have glanced an eye over a list of members of the late Congress, with the places of their birth annexed, recently published in the National Journal. The following is a condensed view of the article:

Born in Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 20; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 22; Vermont, 4; New York, 21; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 32; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 12; Virginia, 39; N. Carolina, 14; S. Carolina, 7; Georgia, 3; Kentucky, 5; Tennessee, 1; Foreign Countries, 6; Unaccounted for, 6.

All the representatives from North-Carolina are natives of the State, except two—Messrs. H. W. Connor and John Long, jr. both of whom are natives of Virginia.

Judge JOHNSON, and Count PULASKI.

Perhaps no writer of any notice, who has attempted to detail the events of the Revolutionary War, has so completely failed in gaining credence as Judge *Johnson* in his life of Gen. Greene. His work was prepared with great labor, and issued forth to the world in solid quarto form; but it fell still-born from the press; or, if it has attracted notice, it has been more on account of its malignant perversions of truth, than for its intrinsic merits.

The injustice the author has done to the memory of Col. *Lee*, of Virginia, has called out a descendant of that gallant soldier, who has ably exposed the want of justice and truth in the historian. The unsupported and malignant charge made against the generous and gallant Count Pulaski, has brought out the only surviving companion of that hero, who has successfully vindicated his memory and his deeds. But of all the ungenerous assaults to be found in Judge Johnson's book, on the memories of our Revolutionary patriots, none appear worse founded, or more unmerited, than his efforts to lessen the services of *Robert Morris*, and hand him down to posterity as unworthy the honors heretofore bestowed on him. But the memory of Morris, too, has found an able defender. In his life, recently published in the last vol. of the "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," the assertions of the Judge have been wiped off, and his malignity exposed.

Is it not to be regretted, that a man of Judge Johnson's station—one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States—should find a pleasure in defaming the memories of many of those illustrious dead who achieved our Independence? It certainly was not necessary, in doing justice to the patriotism and gallantly of Gen. Greene, to detract from the merits of others, his no less brave and patriotic associates.

We have been led to make these remarks, by reading in the last North American Review, an article headed "Pulaski Vindicated," &c. Count *Pulaski* was a native of the ill-fated country of *Poland!* He was the most active, zealous and successful of the Polish leaders who resisted the conquest of that nation, and the destruction of its government. He fought the Russians, Austrians and Prussians, in every department of his country; and, when all hopes of Polish emancipation were lost, he fled from the ruins of his [illegible] after many risks and narrow escapes, succeeded in reaching the shores of America. In 1777, we find him in Philadelphia, tendering his services to the American Congress. The writer who vindicates his memory from the aspersions of *Johnson*, (believed to be Col. *Benson*, of Baltimore) proceeds as follows:

"The inherent ardor of his warlike spirit, his habits of activity, and the desire of efficiently serving the cause, which he had so warmly embraced, did not permit him to wait for the decision of that body on his application,—but he immediately joined the army. He was at Brandywine, on the day of the battle, with the Marquis de Lafayette, and other distinguished foreign officers, in the suite of General Washington. At the time when our right wing was turned by the victorious enemy pressing upon us, and the rapid retreat of the right and centre of our army became the consequence, Count Pulaski proposed to General Washington to give him the command of his body guard, consisting of about thirty horsemen. This was readily granted, and Pulaski with his usual intrepidity and judgment, led them to the charge, and succeeded in retarding the advance of the enemy—a delay which was of the highest importance to our retreating army. Moreover, the penetrating military *coup d'œil* of Pulaski soon perceived, that the enemy were manœuvering to take possession of the road leading to Chester, with the view of cutting off our retreat, or, at least, the column of our baggage. He hastened to General Washington to communicate the information, and was immediately authorised by the commander in chief to collect as many of the scattered troops as he could find at hand, and make the best of them. This was most fortunately executed by Pulaski, who, by an oblique advance upon the enemy's front and right flank, defeated their object, and effectually protected our baggage, and the retreat of our army.

"This important service was justly appreciated by General Washington, who did not fail to recommend Pulaski to Congress; and that body passed the following resolution, on the 15 of September, 1777.

"'Resolved, that a commander of the horse be appointed, with the rank of a Brigadier."

"'The ballots being taken, Count Pulaski was elected."

'On the next day after the battle of Brandywine, 12th of September, the army rested about Chester; on the 13th, it passed through Philadelphia, and proceeded as far as Germantown; on the next day, it recrossed the Schuylkill, and halted on the Lancaster road, about what was then called the Warren tavern. On the 16th, Pulaski's indefatigable activity preserved the army from a complete surprise. This is a most interesting fact, and one highly creditable to Pulaski. Of this fact, our biographer [Judge Johnson] does not seem to have been apprised; nor, indeed, does he appear to have possessed any accurate knowledge of the occurences of the day."

Count *Pulaski*, with his legion, was ordered to South Carolina in the year 1779, and was greatly instrumental in saving the city of Charleston from conquest and pillage by the British army. After the enemy had retreated from Charleston, Count Pulaski marched into Georgia, where he concerted, with Count D'Estaing, a plan to capture Savannah, then in possession of the British. On the 9th of October, 1779, the assault was made on Savannah, by the combined forces of France and America. In that attempt, Count Pulaski received a swivel-shot

which proved mortal. Thus terminated the career of a hero, who had fought for liberty in his own land, and died for it in a land of strangers.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon no less than *one hundred and eleven* young gentlemen, by the University of Pennsylvania, on the 5th inst. Among that number we find the following from North Carolina, with the subjects of their several Dissertations:

Rufus Haywood, Cynanche Trachealis; Samuel Kerr, Urine in Disease; Wm. A. Shaw, Mod. Op. of Medicine; Silas Webb, Military Fever; John R. Hicks, Anasarca; Willie Jones, Acute Rheumatism; John F. Ward, Hydrocephalus Acutus; C. R. Yancey, Pneumonia Typhoidea; Jacob L. Martin, Local Origin of Fevers. *Pet. Republican.*

At the annual commencement of the Medical College of Maryland, held at Baltimore on the 4th instant, the same degree was conferred on 71 students.

Gen. La Fayette arrived at Macon, or Fort Hawkins, Georgia, on the 29th ultimo, where he was received by a committee appointed for the purpose and the Commissioners of the town, visited by the members of Macon Lodge, and entertained with a public dinner. After remaining in town about two hours and a half, he departed for the Creek Agency, where he expected to lodge that night, making the whole distance travelled during the day about 60 miles. From the rapidity with which the General progresses with his journey, it may be presumed that he has, by this time, passed nearly through Alabama. *Raleigh Star.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Below will be found the letter from Mrs. Custis* to Gen. Jackson, and the General's reply, on presenting him the ring containing hair of the illustrious Washington. The presentation of so sacred a relick as that which forms the subject of the present correspondence, should indeed be preserved with religious veneration, and especially as it was presented through La Fayette, the generous compeer of the sage of Mount Vernon.

A more valuable present could not have been made to Gen. Jackson, nor could the precious token of Mrs. Custis' respect and esteem have been bestowed upon one more worthy to wear that which had once graced the locks of the father of his country.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1825.

The birth day of WASHINGTON is the fit time for a tribute of respect to him, whose glorious achievements place him next to the father of our country.

On this day, I present to Gen. JACKSON *a ring of the Hero's hair*, of the colour it was when he led our soldiers to victory—it was made in this city, and of American gold.

Wear it in remembrance of him who was first in the hearts of his countrymen, and of her who gives it to you, with her best wishes for your health and happiness.

ELIZA W. CUSTIS.

To Gen. JACKSON.

Washington City, Feb. 22, 1825.

My Dear Madam: By the hands of our mutual friend, Gen. LA FAYETTE, I have had the extreme satisfaction of receiving a ring containing the hair of Gen. WASHINGTON, which you have done me the honor to present. Believe me, I shall retain, and wear it, with the greatest pleasure. I will wear it in remembrance of your kind opinions expressed towards me, and of the revered man, the recollection of whose virtues and disinterested patriotism none can ever be unmindful of. Could the present you tender me, be at all increased in value, it would be by the consideration, that its presentation has been through one who devoted himself in early life to the service of our happy country, and who was the friend and associate of our beloved Washington.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Mrs. E. W. CUSTIS.

* This lady is the wife of Geo. Washington P. Custis, Esq. a nephew of Gen. Washington. *Ed. Raleigh Star.*

From the Charleston City Gazette.

The following Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in New York, to his friend in this city, exhibits a flattering statement, of what is at present the flourishing condition of that great metropolis, and what may be expected in the course of a few years.

New-York, 26th March, 1825.

"To give you an idea of the increase of business in this place, I will merely say, that from the press of business at the Custom House, it has been found necessary within the last week to appoint *ten* additional inspectors; a pretty good indication of what is going forward. In addition to these things the plans of internal improvement, which are in agitation, render it impossible for those even who are accustomed to calculating the advantages to be derived from the sources which they open, to form an adequate idea of the height and grandeur to which this metropolis will in the course of a few years arrive. "First come, first served" is an old saying, and it seems to be the actuating proverb, for the increase of our population is only to be equalled by that of our wealth and trade. There is not a vacant spot of ground it seems to me within the limits of the city, on which an improvement or building is not contemplated, and it is calculated that during the ensuing year there will be between four and five thousand new buildings erected. Hundreds have already been commenced, and notwithstanding all this, rents are immoderately high. In the course of a few years, the wealth of nearly the whole commercial part of the Union will be concentrated in this place, and there is no other place under the heavens, hardly excepting London, which will in the course of no very distant period, be equal in magnificence to the old Dutch port of *New Amsterdam*, which one hundred years since, was hardly marked on a map."

Export of Cotton and Rice from Charleston to foreign ports, during the week ending the 2d inst.

	COTTON.		RICE.
	Sea Island.	*Uplands.*	*Tierces.*
Liverpool,	123	2168	100
Greenock,	142	705	63
Bordeaux,		82	597
West Indies,			6
Total,	265	2955	766

Charleston City Gazette.

From an English Paper.

COTTON TRADE.

The increase in the consumption of Cotton in France is very great:

Used in the manufactories of France.

1824	243,958 bags
1823	172,312
Increase,	71,646 bags.

The consumption in the manufactories in England,

1824	weekly	11,600 bags,
1823		10,730

The great demand for the woollen manufactures of England, both for foreign and home consumption, which has been gradually increasing for the last two years, has caused a rise of 25 to 30 per cent. on the various woollen goods, the produce of Yorkshire and other manufacturing districts. Wool, which is a very abundant source of profit to our graziers, has experienced a rise of 50 per cent. For parcels which brought 16s 6d per stone in June last, we hear 33s have been paid by English purchasers, within the last few days. There has been also an advance of 40 per cent. on beaver (hatter's wool.) As a consequence of the advance, blankets, and indeed all goods made from the coarser kinds of our native fleeces, have already risen fully ten per cent. while cloths, the product of combed wool, experienced an advance of very nearly double the amount.

The second trial of Desha, of Kentucky for the murder of Baker, which commenced on Monday the 14th ult. was postponed on the 17th until June next, in consequence of being able to obtain but one juryman. Judge Davidge, who will preside on the *bench*, is said to be a firm, upright magistrate.

A joint Committee of the New-York Legislature have reported a bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars towards making a state road from the Hudson to Lake Erie, through the southern counties of the state. The length of the road will be about three hundred miles. *Nat. Journal.*

Some *piquant* notes have passed between Mr. John H. Eaton, Senator from Tennessee, and Mr. Clay, occasioned by an insinuation in Mr. Clay's Circular, that Mr. Eaton was probably the writer of Mr. Kremer's Card, and of his letter which appeared in the Columbian Observer; but it is presumed the matter will proceed no further.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Legislature of *Pennsylvania* has finally passed, and the Governor has approved, the bill authorizing the People of that state to vote for or against a Convention. *ib.*

Miss Ann Renolds was killed at Cheraw, S. C. on the 30th ultimo, by lightning.

Mr. Daniel Neely, son of Mr. Henry Neely, deceased, of Franklin township, Pennsylvania, bled to death at the nose on the 21st inst.

Finances of England.—It appears, from the annual report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons, that the Finances of the country are in a flourishing condition. The surplus at the commencement of the present year, is stated at nearly a million and a half sterling. But what will be viewed as of the highest importance by the people of that country, is the extraordinary reduction of duties and taxes proposed by the Chancellor. *English paper.*

In Frederick County, Maryland, Catharine Staley, has obtained a verdict of $3,000 against Charles Burkhart, for a breach of promise of marriage.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 14.

Cotton, 17½ a 25; flour, fine, 4¼ a 4½; superfine, 4½ to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 58; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 5½ a 6; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92½; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

The late foreign news has effected an extraordinary advance in the price of Cotton. We believe prime lots would bring 25 cents, same, not of first quality, having been sold on Tuesday for 23½ cents. Very little is now brought to market, however, nearly the whole crop, we presume, having been disposed of.

Tobacco, also, continues to rise. *Obser.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, April 11.

Cotton, S. Island, 30 to 45, stained do. 17 to 22; Maine and Santee, 28 to 33; short staple, 18 a 23 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 5½ a 7; Hams, 8 a 8½; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 24; Coffee Prime Green, 18½ a 29 Inf. to good, 16 a 18. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 a 1½ per cent. dis.

Cotton.—Uplands continue animated, and have advanced fully one cent per pound in the last eight days, particularly in the second qualities. 22 cents have been given in one or two instances for extra fine. *City Gazette.*

Married,

In this county, on the 14th inst. by Williamson Harris, Esq. Mr. Amos Fite to Miss Sarah Earnhart.

In Burke county, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mosher, Mr. John Hoke to Miss Nancy Killian.

Died,

On the 15th of April, at John H. Woodward's, Esq. near Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. Henry Dillo, tanner, a native of Philadelphia, aged about 50. Mr. D. was brought, not far from the 15th of March, in a very feeble state of health, to Mr. Woodward's, by a man to whom he said he gave his last money. The night on which he arrived, he became much worse, and continued to grow weaker and weaker, till he expired.—It may be interesting to his friends, who, he said, *now* live in York county, Pa. to learn, that although he was entirely destitute of money and property, he was, whilst at Mr. Woodward's, treated with great humanity and kindness, and was buried in a very decent manner.

COMMUNICATED.

New Store.

KYLES & MEENAN

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have rented the store in Mr. Mathieu's house, lately occupied by Messrs. Randolph & Young; and will be prepared to open their

Spring Assortment

on an extensive scale, in that stand, about the 15th of May. As the store will be very much enlarged, and the ware-house is spacious, they will be enabled to keep a more general assortment than heretofore; they therefore request those who now wish to purchase their *Spring Goods*, to delay till they see their new assortment, as it will consist of every article (in their line) that is *fine, fashionable* and *cheap!* and will use every exertion to merit the patronage of a discerning public.

Salisbury, April 23. 1825. 55

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for *cash*, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some *Dry Goods*; also, some Glas, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, are now receiving their spring supplies from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.

March 25, 1825. 4t56

A new Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in genera, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe shop, in the house immediately opposite the Bank, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; his work shall be well executed, and his materials of the best quality. He hopes by his application to business, and desire to please, to gain a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM T. BRADFIELD.

Salisbury, March 21, 1825 59

Stop the Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of March last, a *negro man* named *GEORGE*, formerly the property of Jno. H. Freeling: George is about 45 or 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, has a down look, and a fine voice when sharply spoken to: it is thought he will make his way to Tennessee. Any person who will take up said negro, and put him in jail, or deliver him to the owner in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, N. C. shall be reasonably rewarded, and all expenses paid. WM B. WILSON.

April 13, 1825. 54

By Saturday's Mail.

Rufus King, of New-York, late Senator in Congress from that State, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, *vice* Richard Rush, lately appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

By this day's mail, letters were rec'd. in town from Charleston, of the 14th inst. which stated that *cotton* was selling at 30 cents. *Reports* state, however, that it fell to 20 cents, about the 15th inst.

A dinner has been given in Alexandria, Dist. Col. to the President of the U. S. the ex-president, &c. Messrs. Monroe, Calhoun, Clay and Barbour, were not present.

A most destructive fire broke out in *Boston*, on the night of the 7th inst. in Doane street: the following is a condensed view of the damage done:

Four Stores on State-street were burned—Most of the buildings on S. side of Doane-st.—All the Stores on Kelby-st. E. side, from Cang's alley to Liberty-square, stopping at the Commercial Coffee House—Most on Broad-st. W. side, (S. of Central-st.) stopping at Liberty-st—and on both sides of Central-st. Number of buildings burnt, 53.

It is supposed by some that the fire was either an instance of spontaneous combustion or caused by an incendiary.

No correct estimate can be made of the loss till the merchandize not burned is collected. We have not heard what amount was insured.

A letter from Madrid states, that the government of Spain had received from the *Holy Alliance* a notification that the three high Allied Powers were not in a position to aid Spain to re-conquer her transmarine provinces.

Cotton, in Liverpool, England, 8th March, was at 12½ to 15½ pence for American Uplands.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9.

The ship Cadmus, arrived last evening, has brought Paris papers to the 3d of March, and letters from Havre of the 5th. Cotton and coffee, we perceive, had advanced in price in the same ratio as in England. The [illegible] were on the tiptoe of expectation respecting a great horse race which was to take place on the 1st of March, for one thousand francs, between two thorough bred English horses. The papers of the first and second are silent as to the result.

A letter of the same date states, that Ferdinand had despatched a messenger to St. Petersburg to demand the execution of a secret treaty with Russia, by which Alexander had pledged himself to furnish Spain with a squadron and 12,000 troops, for the recovery of the South American possessions formerly belonging to Spain, in the event of Great Britain acknowledging the independence of these colonies.—Russia, it is added, is to be indemnified for the expense by a transfer of the Balearan Islands, or the Californias.

The Pope is said to have addressed a circular to all the archbishops and bishops of America, commanding them incessantly to preach the necessity of submitting to the mother country.

Greece.—The complete overthrow of Colocotroni is confirmed by the Austrian Observer, and the extensive expedition to victual the fortress of Patras, so much boasted of by the Turks, had dwindled into a single transport, which completely failed in approaching the place.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a small tract of *Land*, in the Forks of the Yadkin, about three miles above Mocksville, near the road leading from thence to Wilkesborough, adjoining the lands of Tenison Cheshire, Archibald Carter, and others; containing 207¼ acres.—There are good springs of water on this land, and well watered; on which is an excellent piece of unimproved meadow-ground: the land is chiefly unimproved; it is believed to be a healthy situation. A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will view the premises. Apply to the subscriber, living near Turner's mill, on third creek.

ISAAC LINSTER.

Rowan co., April 22, 1825. 2t56

PALLIFOX,

A SUPERIOR Jack as a foal-getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (to end on the 1st of August) at my stable, on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JAS. DINKINS.

Oaklygrove, April 3. 1825. 6t58

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, at Waterloo post office, Laurens district, South-Carolina, or for securing in any jail, and giving information to the subscriber, at the place above-mentioned, or to Maj. E. Yarbrough, Salisbury, N. C. a NEGRO FELLOW by the name of *Ben*, but will probably change his name; he is quite black, 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a little cross-eyed, has a small scar on one side of his face, one of his ankle-bones projects out considerably, speaks plain, and is quite intelligent. A reward of ten dollars, as above offered, will be given for his apprehension and confinement, and information given, as above stated.

GEORGE BOWEN.

Waterloo, Laurens district, S. C. March 11, 1825. 4t57

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring term, 1825. James Long *vs.* Jacob Fisher and his children and son-in-law Joseph Bates, Jesse Haden and Rosanna his wife, and Nathaniel Gadberry. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Gadberry is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Nathaniel Gadberry appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso, as to him.

6t59 SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

April 19th, 1825. Printer's fee, $2.

All in one Day,

TO be drawn on the 18th day of May, and by an *improved mode of drawing*, secured by letters patent under the Seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, *Baltimore, April 7th*, 1825.

We have the pleasure to present to the public the *Fourth Scheme* of the

State Lottery of Maryland.

The mode of drawing on an entirely new plan—approved by the *Commissioners of Lotteries*, appointed by the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of State, and brought out under special Act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	20,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	10,000 is	10,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	5,000 is	5,000 Dollars.
5 Prizes of	1,000 is	5,000 Dollars.
4 Prizes of	500 is	2,000 Dollars.
20 Prizes of	100 is	2,000 Dollars.
30 Prizes of	50 is	1,500 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	20 is	1,000 Dollars.
200 Prizes of	10 is	2,000 Dollars.
300 Prizes of	5 is	1,500 Dollars.
10,000 Prizes of	2 is	20,000 Dollars.
10,612 Prizes.		70,000 Dollars.

20,000 Tickets—*Not one Blank to a Prize!*

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ *Mode of Drawing.*—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* Number, then *every odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* Number, then all the *Even Numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $2.

☞ *Odd Numbers are those ending with* 1, 3, 5, 7, *or* 9.

☞ *Even Numbers are those ending with* 2, 4, 6, 8, *or* 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize *in this scheme*, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th of MAY, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by this scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk to run, *(there not being one Blank to a Prize)* and that the capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a great number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit of a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery—they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite their attention.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$4
HALVES,	2
QUARTERS,	1

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, *Market-st. Baltimore.*

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—40,000 dollars—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than TEN CAPITALS of 5,000 dollars, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to J. I. COHEN, JR. *Baltimore.*

April 7, 1825 2t60

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. on the 1st of March, 1825.

Susan R. Allison	Thomas Irwin.
Laird Alexander	Henry Linker.
Nathaniel Alexander.	Enoch Morgan
Abner Brooks	William M'Graw
Rev. George Boger	James K. Morgan
Harvey Bradshaw	James M'Clain
Jacob Bostian	James S. Meek
John Barnhart	David Myres
Josiah Bradshaw.	George Miller
Hugh Campbell	Christopher Melchor
Moses Corzine	Thomas Motly.
Thomas V. Canon	George Northern.
William Craton	Henry C. Owens.
James H. Clark.	Samuel Perkins
Ann Edmonston.	Walter F. Pharr.
Allison Fleming	Jacob Stiwalt
Alexander Ferguson	Eliza Smith
Lewis Fisher.	Daniel Staugh
Samuel Gauyn	Sanford G. Slaighton
James Gardner.	Elijah Spears
Thomas W. Harris	Elias Snell.
Sarah A. Harris	John White.
A. E. Huie	Josiah White
Lewis Honeycut	James D. White.
Jacob Hileman.	

5t55 D. STORKE, P. M.

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's

REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.

THE MUSE.

LINES—BY PERCIVAL.

I saw the fair one pass away,
In her earliest beauty's bright array,
In the glow of hope and the flush of pride,
And the innocent joy of a virgin bride;
When her heart, yet pure as the first fallen snow,
Gave loose to its feeling's fullest flow,
And her cheek as rich as the crimson flower,
That opens in India's sunny bower,
Was hung with curls, that danced and flew,
As the wind of the morning lightly blew,
And swelled the sail of the bark, that bore
The bride from that loved and lovely shore—
O! thus in her maiden beauty gay
I saw the fair one pass away.

I saw that faded fair return,
With heart as chill as a marble urn,
And cheeks of as pale and wan a hue,
As a blossom wet by the poison dew
That falls from the leaves of the funeral yew;
Her eye had lost its glancing fire,
Her cheek the glow of young desire,
And as she gaz'd on the home of her tender years
With a look too cold for smile or tears,
But a look that told how her peace had flown,
And how she was left in her grief alone—
Thus pale and still to the shore she drew,
As the wind of the morning lightly blew:
O! how unlike to the joyous day,
When she passed in her beauty's pride away.

BOSTON SPECTATOR.

THE FARMER.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Of all pursuits by men invented,
The ploughman is the best contented.
His calling's good, his profits high,
And on his labours all rely—
Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the merchants seek their bread:
His hands give meat to ev'ry thing,
Up from the [illegible] to the king.
The milk and honey, corn and wheat,
Are by his labours made complete.
Our clothes from him must first arise,
To deck the fop or dress the wise—
We then by vote may justly state,
The ploughman ranks among the great;
More independent than them all,
That dwell upon this earthly ball.
All hail, ye farmers, young and old!
Push on your ploughs with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your independence from your God.
If then the plough supports the nation,
And men of rank in ev'ry station,
Let kings to farmers make a bow,
And ev'ry man procure a plough.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

The children of the present age, are the hope of the age to come. We who are now acting our several parts in the busy scenes of life, are hastening off the stage apace: months and days are sweeping us away from the business and the surface of this earth, and continually laying some of us to sleep under ground. The circle of thirty years will plant another generation in our room; another set of mortals will be the chief actors in all the greater and lesser affairs of this life, and will fill the world with blessings, or with mischief, when our heads lie low in the dust.

Shall we not then consider with ourselves, what can we do now to prevent these mischiefs, and to entail blessings on our successors? What shall we do to secure wisdom, goodness, and religion, among the next generation of men? Have we any concern for the glory of God, in the rising age? any solicitude for the propagation of virtue and happiness to those who shall stand up in our stead? Let us then hearken to the voice of God and Solomon, and we shall learn how this may be done; the all-wise God, and the wisest of men, join to give us this advice: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The sense of it may be expressed more at large in this proposition, viz. let children have a good education given them in the younger parts of life, and this is the most likely way to establish them in virtue and piety in their elder years. WATTS.

SLANDER.

Among the number of vices to which nature is liable, a very pernicious one is that of slander or defamation; if the most trivial report unfavorable to a person's reputation be raised, it will fly with the rapidity of lightning; the celerity of its course is not, however, the most important consequence; like a whirlwind, it draws into its vortex a variety of improbable, and sometimes even impossible circumstances, that increase its force. One person relates it to another with a little addition, the second to a third with something more, and so on. How unfair is this, how ungenerous, how different from St. Paul's ideas, when he says of Charity, that it thinketh no evil. How diametrically opposite to this ordinance of our blessed Saviour, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them?" How does this conduct break the ninth commandment!

WOMAN.

The celebrated Segur said, "Heaven, in creating woman, seemed to say to man, behold either the torment or delight of your present and future existence. Give a direction to this being calculated by the extreme pliancy of her mind, to receive all the impressions you may wish to bestow on her. It is another self which I offer you; in taking charge of her, you ought in a certain degree to identify her with yourself! Her breast sustains and nourishes us, her hands direct our earliest steps; her gentle voice teaches us to lisp our first expression; she wipes away the first tear we shed, and to her we are indebted for our chief pleasures. In fact, nature seems to have confided man to her continual care, the cradle of infancy is her peculiar charge, and her kind compassion smoothes the bed of death."

All sorts of men that have gone before us into an eternal state, have left this great observation behind, That upon experience they found that what vain thoughts soever men may in the heat of their youth entertain of religion, they will sooner or later feel a testimony God hath given it in every man's breast, which will one day make them serious, either by the inexpressible fears, terrors, and agonies of a troubled mind, or the inconceivable peace, comfort and joy of a good conscience.

THE ISRAELITES.

The pope has lately issued an edict for the conversion of the Jews, of which the following is an extract:—"In order the better to spread the light of the gospel amongst the Israelites, the measures taken during the time of pope Clement VIII, to compel Jews to attend Catholic sermons, and which was only interrupted by the recent political events to which Italy has been a prey, are reestablished from the date of 1st March last." The edict afterwards orders "300 Jews to attend sermon every Saturday evening, and that, according to their turn, there shall be amongst them 100 individuals aged from 12 to 13 years, and 50 girls and women of the same age. Each time that a Jew misses sermon, when it is his turn to attend, he shall pay a fine of 5 pacli; no excuse will be admitted; if the eldest Jews do not denounce the defaulters, they shall be fined 30 soudi.

"Wit not extinguished by Wine."

Frederic the Second wished to have a poet-laureat. Three candidates were named for his majesty's choice. One of them was a famous and ready wit, and confessedly so superior to the other two, that not the least doubt was entertained of the king's choice falling upon him. It was therefore agreed between the other two to make him drunk, and they asked the king's butler for champaigne, before they were called for, in order, as they pretended, to put them in spirits for the trial of their extempore talents. The wine was brought, and they drank their man so completely down, that when his turn came he could hardly stand, and went reeling to the king; and in making his obeisance, hickupped in his majesty's face, while the champaigne ran out of his mouth. He retained, nevertheless, his presence of mind, and addressed the king in the following words:

"Thee, Sire, on bended knees let others greet,
I cast my soul in rev'rence at thy feet."

FOOD AND PHYSIC.

If you have a severe cold and very hoarse, have some water gruel prepared in the ordinary way; when nearly ready, slice in two or three good onions; simmer it again twenty minutes; pour it out: put in a lump of butter, with pepper and salt, and eat it (with bread, if you are hungry;) go to bed soon after: the next morning, if you are not quite well, you will be much improved, and willing to try a second dose, which will certainly effect a cure.

There are three sights most detestable: a proud priest giving his blessing; a knavish hypocrite saying his prayers; and a false patriot making an harangue.

LAW.

Law is law; and as in such and so forth, and hereby and aforesaid, provided always, nevertheless, notwithstanding. Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are tired. Law is like a book of surgery, there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is also like physic, they that take least of it, are best off. Law is like a homely gentlewoman, very well to follow. Law is like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it; it is also like bad weather, most people are glad when they get out of it.

ROYAL TREASURE.

The peasants of Maceretta-Fetta, near Fort Leo, (Spain) in digging a pit, early in May, discovered something concealed below the surface. They informed their master, who immediately came to the spot, with three friends and a smith. With great difficulty they raised from the ground a brass chest bound with iron. The smith opened it, and they found in it the following valuable articles;—many rods and vessels of gold, a crown ornamented with diamonds, a great quantity of female ornaments, clothes or amianthus, with borders embroidered in gold! gold candlesticks with ancient inscriptions, &c. The chest is five feet long, two broad, and two and a half deep. Some persons conjecture that these jewels may have belonged to Burrenger, Duke of Ivea, and King of Italy, who in his war with the Emperor Otho I. fortified himself with his Queen Gilda, on the celebrated rock of St Leo, where he was besieged, and, together with his consort, fell into the hands of Otho, who sent them both to Germany.

AGRICULTURE.

Hail! first of arts.....source of domestic ease:
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas!

As, of old, Gideon left his threshing flail and Cincinatus his plough, to lead the armies of their respective nations, so some of the distinguished Generals in the revolutionary war of America were from among the class of laboring farmers. General Lincoln had employed himself in cultivating a farm with his own hands. The intrepid Putnam was making stone wall, clad in a leathern frock and apron, when he received intelligence of the battle of Lexington, and was summoned to the American war. General Green had *nerved* his arm by labor. Besides laboring occasionally on his farm he was a forger of iron, and supplied the neighboring farmers with that most necessary and precious metal, *wrought with his own hands.*

The Battle of Bennington, which first checked the victorious career of Burgoyne, was fought by an intrepid band of farmers, dressed in their leathern-aprons, and fighting *pro aris et focis*, for their wives and children, for their property and for all that man holds dear, they rushed on like lions, leaped over the trenches of the enemy and gained the victory almost as soon as the battle had begun. And such was the consternation and panick occasioned by the unexpected and violent onset, that the British and Hessian troops used afterwards frequently to remark, that they were not afraid to encounter *soldiers*, but had no stomach for fighting with *leather-apron men.*

Husbandry affords both nourishment and defence. The industrious *yeomanry* is the principal bulwark of a country; for tilling the ground tends to give an invincible hardihood to the mind as well as to the body, insomuch that any attempts to conquer by force an extensive country well *united*, and that should be overspread with men who tilled their farms with their own hands, would be utterly impracticable.

The day is coming, it draws near, when the great cities and commercial towns of the United States will be ingulphed in luxury! and inevitable ruin must ensue, but for the *yeomanry*, who, scattered over a vast extent of country, simple in their living and in their manners, and bold and hardy from their habits of labour, will be, it is hoped, an impregnable wall of defence.

United States' Laws.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act making appropriation to satisfy certain balances due to the Commissioners and Secretaries of Land Claims in Florida.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and five cents, to satisfy certain balances due to the Commissioners of Land Claims in Florida, and the several Secretaries, prior to thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating a Company for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Appomatox river, from Pocahontas bridge to Broadway," passed on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act for Arming the Militia of the District of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the twenty-third of April, eighteen hundred and eight, entitled "An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, declared to extend to the District of Columbia; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to issue arms and military equipments to the Militia of said District, under such regulations for the return thereof as he may deem it proper to prescribe.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the completion of entries for the benefit of drawback after the period of twenty days.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whenever the exporter or exporters, entering any goods, wares, or merchandize, for the benefit of drawback, shall not have completed such entry, by taking the oath, or giving the bond, required by the existing laws of the United States within the period prescribed by law, but shall offer to complete the said entry after the expiration of the said period, it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, upon application to him made, by the said exporter or exporters, setting forth the cause of his or their omission, under oath, and accompanied by a statement of the collector, of all the circumstances attending the transaction within the knowledge of such collector, if he shall be satisfied that the failure to complete the said entry was accidental, or without any intention to evade the law or defraud the revenue, to direct the said entry to be completed, and the certificates or debentures, as the case may be, to issue, in the same manner as if such entry had been completed within the period prescribed by the existing laws of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act concerning wrecks on the Coast of Florida.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, if any ship or vessel shall, after the passing of this act, be engaged or employed in carrying or transporting any property whatsoever, taken from any wreck, from the sea, or from any of the keys or shoals within the jurisdiction of the United States, on the Coast of Florida, to any foreign port or place, every such ship or vessel, so engaged and employed, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be wholly forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States, or territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all property, of every description whatsoever, which shall be taken from any wreck from the sea, or from any of the keys and shoals, within the jurisdiction of the United States, on the Coast of Florida, shall be brought to some port of entry within the jurisdiction aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every forfeiture or forfeitures which shall be incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall accrue one moiety to the informer or informers, and the other to the United States, and may be mitigated or remitted, in manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed eleventh February, one thousand eight hundred.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening a very choice and general assortment of seasonable *Goods*, which, added to their previous stock, will present the greatest variety they have ever offered to the public. Persons wishing to purchase, will confer a particular favor by calling and examining our goods and prices, which, we flatter ourselves, will be such as to give general satisfaction.

We have, also, on consignment, an extensive assortment of *Books*, among which are those contained in the annexed catalogue; which will be sold at the Philadelphia retail prices, with a discount on purchases of any considerable amount. P. BARRINGER & CO.

Concord, March 14, 1824.

LAW BOOKS.

Taunton's reports	Law of carriers
Newland on contracts	Tomlin's index
Kyd on awards	Espinasse on P statutes
Paley on agency	Long on sales
Espinasse on evidence	Montague on lien
Butler's Horace	Maddock's chancery
Ingersol's digest	Blackstone's commentaries
Moore's index	
Field's Blackstone	Balentine on limitation
Bingham on infancy	Starkie on pleading
Chitty on bills	Hoffman's practice
Phillips on evidence	Powel on contracts
Cooper's equity	Montague on partnership
Roberts on fraud	
Roper on legacies	Toller on executions
Bay's reports	Barnwell & Alderson
Law of lien	

MEDICINE.

Hamilton on purgatives	Family dentist
Edinburg dispensatory	Good's study of medicine
Wilson Phillip	
Hall on disorders	Herbedeen's commentaries
Pharmacopia of U. S.	
Ewell's companion	James' burns
Miner & Tully	Thompson on varioloid
Armstrong on typhus	Chapman's Therapeutics
Fordyce on fever	
Bateman's synopsis	Sander's on the ear
Willan on the skin	Sander's on the eye
Barton's materia medica	Hawship on diseases
Medical histories	Dorsey's surgery
Hamilton or mercury	Bell's surgery
Chemical catechism	Ricketson on health
Hamilton on females	Swediaur's syphilis
Thomas' practice	Bichat on membranes

RELIGIOUS.

Marrow of the church	Proudfit on parables
Dodridge on regeneration	Convert's apology
	Clark on promises
do. rise and progress	Pulpit made free
Wilson on sabbath	Smith's theology
Song of Solomon	Faber on prophecies
Wright and Hawies	Edwards on affections
Buck's dictionary	Life of Brenard
Saint's rest	Martin's memoirs
Jenk's devotion	M'Ewen on type
Jays's sermons	Christian perfections
Christian moral's	Life of Scott
Belamy's works	Josephus' works
Seabury's sermons	Moral instructer
Public hymns	Scripture history
Brown's concordance	Brown's divinity
Christian world	Marshal's sanctification
Psalms and hymns	Gaston's collections
Ridgely's divinity	Drelincourt on death
Golden treasury	Pilgrim's progress

MISCELLANEOUS.

Byron's works, complete	Pilot
Brown's philosophy	Redwood
Domestic cookery	Fortune tellers
Scott's infantry	Biddle's architecture
Say's political economy	Blair's philosophy
Recollections of the Peninsula	St. Ronan's well
	Peveril of the peak
Burns' poems	Quentin Durward
do. works complete	Saracen
Walker's dictionary	Federalist
Blair's lectures	Jesse's surveying
Thompson's seasons	Gibson's do.
Akenside's poems	Bennet's letters
Salmagundi, 2d series	Cowper's task
Polite learning	Moore's Fables
Smith & Little's memorandum book	Orator's guide
	History of England
Pleasing companion	American distiller
Hajji Baba	Spey wife
O'Haloran	Young's night thoughts
Hogg's perils of women	Guthrie's geography
Modern chivalry	Smith's Thucidides
Zimmerman on solitude	Parks' travels
Franklin's works	Conversations on chemistry
Narrative of a soldier	
Self knowledge	" on philosophy
Life of Bonaparte	American gardener
" of Washington	Kirk White
" of Decatur	Goldsmith's Greece
" of Perry	Tookes' pantheon
Cowper's poems	Scenes in Europe
Vicar of Wakefield	Hierogliphic bible
Devil on two sticks	Pope's essay
Marriage ceremonies	Sumners botany
Anecdotes	Goldsmith's works
Lady of the lake	Sterne's works
Practical hints	Charles 12th
Advice to the teens	West's letters
Self cultivation	Robbin's journal
Milton's works	Jackson's book keeping
Ovid's art of love	Franklin's narrative
Campbell's poems	Wealth of nations
Philips' speeches	Goldsmith's Rome
Paley's philosophy	Arabian nights
Human heart	Children of the Abbey
American orchardist	Sketch book
Natural history	Grimshaw's U. States
Gillie's Greece	Lady's preceptor
Memoirs of La Fayette	Mental improvement
Thinks I to myself	Park's travels
Lacon	Sacred geography
Redgauntlet	Confession of faith
Winter in Washington	Murray's grammar
Old England	Bibles
Smiley's geography	Testaments, &c. &c.
Baine's wars	6t55

Joint Resolution authorizing the Public Documents, printed by order of Congress, to be furnished to the Gardiner Lyceum.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one copy of Seybert's Statistical Annals, and of Pitkin's Statistical View, and also one copy of the public Journals of the Senate and House of Representative, and of the Documents published under the orders of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, which have been, or shall be, published, by virtue of a resolution passed December the twenty seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be transmitted to the Executive of the state of Maine, for the use and benefit of the Gardiner Lyceum, in said state.

Approved, March 3, 1825.